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## Botanical Notes.

*New Localities.*—Collections made during the past two or three seasons have shown me several instances in which the limits of species as given in the "New Manual" must be extended.

During the summer I collected *Rubus cuneifolius* in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Conn., growing on dry rocky hillsides, and a few miles back in the country, *Callitriche deflexa*, var. *Austini*, by the roadside. Both of these are recorded from New York and should be looked for in Connecticut, but are not mentioned by Gray. *Diodia teres*, is given in the "Manual" as extending from New Jersey to West Illinois, Missouri and Texas. This is quite abundant on the beach at Black Rock, near Bridgeport. Another stray, which I understand is becoming common in the east, is *Plantago Patagonica*, var. *aristata*. This was found at Bridgeport this season.

At Evanston, Ill., last spring, I found a bed of *Plantago Virginica*, which the "Manual" gives as extending from southern New England to southern Illinois and south. It grew in a field near Lake Michigan and if introduced is well established.

*Cycloloma platyphyllum* occurs rather abundantly in drifting sand in a field near the shore to the south of Evanston.

The latest, and to me the most interesting, find was made near the last of August at Edgemoor in northern Indiana. There I found *Utricularia resupinata* growing in abundance along the edge of a marshy pond. The nearest station, according to the "Manual," is Presque Isle, Lake Erie. L. N. JOHNSON.

Evanston, Ill.

*A new Locality for Asplenium ebenoides.*—I have to report a locality for *Asplenium ebenoides* which, to the best of my knowledge, has not been reported. The locality is "Culp's hill," Gettysburg, Pa. I found it growing among *Camptosorus rhizophyllus* and *Polypodium vulgare*, which species are abundant there, frequently covering large rock surfaces. *A. ebenoides* also abounds.

S. L. POWELL.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Md.

*A Distribution of Weeds.*—Dr. Halsted, who has made a study of weeds for a number of years, proposes to issue a century of

these pestiferous plants. This collection will be made up from scores of reports of American botanists upon the twenty worst weeds in their locality, and therefore will be representative of the various regions of the United States. In the future it is expected to supplement this collection with one of the seeds of the same species, and continue the work until the weeds of America are fully represented in the economic and other herbaria of the country. While more particularly designed for the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, this collection of injurious plants cannot but be of interest to the general systematic botanist. The price is not yet fixed upon, but will not be far from eight dollars for the first century. Dr. Halsted desires that all who are interested will send their word of encouragement to him. The work is a vast one and entirely one of love for the cause of a better understanding of our weeds by the one who is engaged in the enterprise, namely, Byron D. Halsted, New Brunswick, N. J.

#### Reviews of Foreign Literature.

*Introduction to Fresh-water Algæ, with an Enumeration of all the British Species.* M. C. Cooke. (8vo. pp. 334; 13 plates, London, 1890. International Scientific Series).

This is a convenient little laboratory book, giving illustrations of all the genera of fresh-water Algæ known in Britain, and as these are nearly all common to North America it will be found a useful adjunct to Mr. Wolle's publications in this country. The subject is treated in a popular, rather than a strictly scientific manner. Directions are given for the collection and preservation of the plants, their methods of growth and reproduction are described and their phenomena of spontaneous movement commented upon.

Dr. Cooke does not take much stock in the recent classification of Algæ proposed in Bennett and Murray's "Cryptogamic Botany," nor in what he is pleased to call the "dual hypothesis" of the nature of lichens, both of which are denounced in no uncertain language. This and other considerations have induced a scathing review of the book by Mr. Geo. Murray in the "Journal of Botany," for August, in which such useful phrases for